

# The Stark

# Democrat.

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CANTON, OHIO, THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1884.

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## WORK AT THE CAPITAL.

EDWARD BLAIR EDUCATIONAL SCHEME.

stance at Its Most Important Provision—Effect of the Defeat of the Wool Resolution—Minister Hunt's Funeral—Congressional.

THE EDUCATIONAL BILL.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The Educational bill was amended and passed by the Senate provides that \$77,000,000 if be appropriated in such a way as to provide for the equalization of school ages to all children of school age in all States and Territories, without regard to color or race, and gives them an equal opportunity for education. The duration is to extend over eight years, follows: First year, \$7,000,000; and year, \$10,000,000; third year, \$15,000; fourth year, \$15,000,000; fifth year, \$11,000,000; sixth year, \$9,000,000; with year, \$7,000,000, and eighth year \$9,000,000. The money is to be disbursed monthly installments by the Secretary of Interior according to the ratio of the population to the Governors of the several States and Territories on certain conditions. That none of it shall go to any State or territory that does not have a common school system or an equal one, without regard to color.

That no State shall receive from this fund a money than is annually expended for public schools.

The sum of the appropriation shall be used for the erection or rental of schools, but that accommodations for the same shall be furnished by the State.

The amount of the fund shall be applied to the education of colored and in training normal and training schools.

That each year there shall be made to the State of the Interior by the Governor of the State a report of the amount of the school fund, with the number of schools, average daily attendance, the number of white and colored children, and the information as to the use of the fund, and the position of the fund in its State, and if it shall be shown that the fund has been misappropriated, such shall not be entitled to further aid unless it shall replace the money misappropriated.

Democratic Senator who voted for the national bill was asked if he thought it'd be passed by the House.

"Without doubt," was his reply. "The essential in Congress who oppose extension aid to education in this progressive will not have a long political life."

SENATOR BLAIR'S EDUCATION BILL.

A defeat of Mr. Converse's bill to reduce the duty on wool is commented upon and deal. The result was not satisfactory to a good many Democratic members, though Mr. Morrison and his friends are not because the Tariff bill will now pass up in the House unopposed by opposition. It is claimed, on the other hand, by the Republicans and a few Democratic members that the result will be in favor of the Democratic party at the November election. The doubtful wool-growers will, it is said, certainly go Republican. Mr. Converse (Ohio) is understood to feel pretty badly over the result.

Some of his friends said that Mr. Converse views that the defeat of the bill handed over to the Republicans by at least a thousand majority. Mr. Converse is it will affect both California and Colorado. If there ever was any doubt those States being Republican there be none now. If you have watched session box in the House and Senate can not fail to have observed that hundreds of petitions have come from California and Colorado, asking that the duty be restored. The names of thousands of voters were attached to those petitions, to control the majorities in those states.

HONORABLE DEFEAT OF CONVERSE'S BILL.

MATAMOROS, Mexico, April 9.—The stamp tax imposed by the Government upon liquors, chinaware, jewelry, hardware, boots and shoes, medicines, hats and caps, preserves, and several other things, is from one half to fifteen per cent on the value. It is thought here to be a blow at the new reciprocity treaty, as the articles named are among the principal ones conceded by the Mexican Government, which also requires that on the 13th inst. every one shall deposit at the custom houses all the nickel money on hand, receiving therefor certificates in return. It is imperative that fifteen per cent of the money tendered in payment of dues shall consist of nickel. There will be none of that coin in circulation after the 13th, and the Government can then charge a premium. Many fear that the policy of the Government, if persisted in, will cause serious trouble, perhaps a revolution.

The merchants still hold a determined attitude. The suspension of business is almost universal, but the city is very quiet.

The example here has been followed in other business centers. At Vera Cruz all the stores are closed, even those of dealers in daily necessities. There is a bill before the Senate to repeat the stamp law. It is reported that the Government considers the action of the merchants revolutionary, and if they do not open their stores they will declare the ports forfeited and impose heavy fines.

BURIED UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

WABASH, Ind., April 9.—On Monday morning a young man named Milton living in the western part of the city, died very suddenly, and at his funeral, which occurred Tuesday, as the body was being lowered into the grave the casket slipped off the lines and fell in the vault. As it struck the bottom it split from end to end, allowing the remains to roll out. The corpse was dragged out of the grave, replaced in the coffin, which was nailed together again, and as it was again being lowered the frail affair gave way, the body falling head first into the tomb. The mourners were so sickened by the spectacle that they left the spot, and a few laborers rescued the remains, put them in the coffin, and lowered them to their last resting place.

JUDGE BREWER SWORN IN.

TOPERA, Kan., April 9.—Hon. David J. Brewer, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Kansas, tendered his resignation Tuesday. He was appointed some time ago by President Arthur as successor to Hon. G. W. McCrary, United States Circuit Judge for the eighth circuit, and immediately after his resignation yesterday he was sworn in as United States Judge by Judge C. C. Foster, United States District Judge. Hon. T. A. Hurst, a prominent member of the Leavenworth bar, will be appointed by Governor Glick to succeed Judge Brewer on the State Supreme bench for the unexpected term.

SECOND CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

A sub-committee of the House Committee on Judiciary has agreed upon a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment relating to the currency. The proposed amendment is as follows: "The legislative power granted Congress by this constitution shall not be construed to include the power to pass any law making gold but gold and silver coin a tender of debts except after a declaration of war, or in case of rebellion, when the public safety may demand it."

THE NATIONAL SOLDIERS' HOME.

An annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the National Soldiers' Home was held Tuesday. General Franklin Roosevelt, the President and his Cabinet, were present. The services were conducted by Dr. Leonard.

A pall bearers were: Mr. Justice, Lieutenant-General Sheridan, Adj.

Porter, Hon. J. G. Blaine, Post-Adj.

Rodgers, Senator Gilman, Judges J.

McCourt, Davis, Peabody, McCummen

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ANOTHER MURDERER POSSESSED BY CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., April 9.—Last Wednesday Benjamin Heuer and Peter Hughes quarreled and Heuer was stabbed by Hughes. The wounds were not thought serious at the time, but Heuer died from the effects of his injuries Tuesday night. Hughes is still at large.

EX-POSTMASTER ROBBED.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 9.—The Adams Express Office in Allegheny City was burglarized at an early hour, and the contents of packages valued at about \$1,000 taken. The thieves made a bold attempt to blow open the safe, but were surprised by a watchman, who frightened them off.

THREE HUNDRED VICTIMS BEHIND HIM.

STEVENSVILLE, O., April 9.—The sheriff of H. H. Timm, the agent of the Pittsburgh and Lake-Hamilton Railroad, was indicted for murder in the second degree for lynching Richard Hickey, after a deliberation of two hours brought a verdict of manslaughter.

A LYCHER CONVICTED OF MANSLAUGHTER.

NEW LEXINGTON, O., April 9.—The jury in the case of the State of Ohio against William Blakely, indicted for murder in the second degree for lynching Richard Hickey, after a deliberation of two hours brought a verdict of manslaughter.

THE CHAIRMAN'S DECISION.

THE SENATE, when the chair laid before it to provide a uniform system of roads throughout the country, Mr.

it was said that Mr. Bear did not wish to press

## "SPECIAL CABLES."

The Mauner in Which They are Obtained by a Leading Chicago Journal Exposed by a Neat Book Perpetrated by a Counterfeiter.

CHICAGO, April 9.—Last Monday morning the Tribune, of this city, printed under flaming headlines an article which it professed to have received by special cablegram from London, and which purported to be a paper written for and published in the Pall Mall Journal, (no such paper exists in London) by Matthew Arnold, giving his impressions of America as he had seen it on his recent visit. His strictures on Chicago and many prominent Chicagoans were exceedingly severe, and utterly at variance with his views as expressed to many leading citizens during his sojourn in this city. Indeed, so extreme were his criticisms that the Tribune felt called upon to treat of the matter editorially, which it did in a most bitter and vituperative article, designating Mr. Arnold as the "king of dead beats," and accusing him of dealing in "rashad gas." It now transpires that the whole matter is a huge hoax, gotten up especially to expose the Tribune's method of obtaining "special cable dispatches." The Daily News, an enterprising two-cent morning paper, has for a long time charged that the Tribune's New York correspondent has obtained early copies of the New York morning dailies, cribbed them leading foreign articles and telegraphed them to the paper in Chicago, where they were reprinted in the Tribune, dubbed "special cables." In order to prove its charges the News prepared the Arnold article in Chicago, forwarded it to New York, obtained its insertion in the New York Tribune, with the result as stated above. The "small morning paper," as the Tribune is invariably called by its critics, is naturally bilious over the success of its scheme. Mr. Joseph Medill, managing editor and proprietor of the Tribune, is one of the most earnest advocates of the proposed News-Copyright law. The Chicago Journal, the New York Times and the Boston Advertiser, among others, were victim to the bill, but the Tribune alone printed it as a special cable.

## WRECKED BANKS.

The First National, of Monmouth, Ill., and Depositors in New York and Various, O., Compelled to Close their Doors.

## MEXICO'S STRANGE POLICY.

### WITHDRAWING ALL NICKEL MONEY AND FORCING CANTON PAYMENTS IN THE SAME—CONTINUATION OF THE AGITATION.

MATAMOROS, Mexico, April 9.—The stamp tax imposed by the Government upon liquors, chinaware, jewelry, hardware, boots and shoes, medicines, hats and caps, preserves, and several other things, is from one half to fifteen per cent on the value. It is thought here to be a blow at the new reciprocity treaty, as the articles named are among the principal ones conceded by the Mexican Government, which also requires that on the 13th inst. every one shall deposit at the custom houses all the nickel money on hand, receiving therefor certificates in return. It is imperative that fifteen per cent of the money tendered in payment of dues shall consist of nickel. There will be none of that coin in circulation after the 13th, and the Government can then charge a premium. Many fear that the policy of the Government, if persisted in, will cause serious trouble, perhaps a revolution.

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CINCINNATI.

### A SPECIAL GRAND JURY IMPASSED TO INVESTIGATE THE FACTS OF THE RATE RIOT.

CINCINNATI, April 9.—A special grand jury has been impaneled with less time than usually required. The list of men summoned is composed entirely of leading business men of the city. Nearly all responded and very few asked to be excused. Three are said to have had military certificates in their pockets, which entitle them to exemption, but they would not present them. The jury, as made up, contains the names of C. W. West, George W. McAlpin, Thomas G. Smith, Joseph Sater, Herman Goepfer, A. S. Butterfield, and other equally well-known business men. Instructions will be given this jury next Monday. In the mean time the judges are in consultation on the subject. It is understood that this jury will be charged with the most important duty of investigating the facts concerning the late riot and the burning of the court-house, including the charge of bribery against the jury that convicted Birner.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

### WASHINGTON, April 9.—THE REPUBLICAN DISTRICT CONVENTION FOR THE NOMINATION OF DELEGATES TO CHICAGO.

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MISSOURI REPUBLICANS MUST WORK ALONE.

### ATLANTA, Ga., April 9.—THE WHITE REPUBLICAN PARTY MET IN THE SENATE CHAMBER AND WAS CALLED TO ORDER BY JOSEPH NORTON, WHO SAID HE AND OTHER MEN AND NEGROES SHOULD NOT HAVE CONVENTIONS TOGETHER.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 9.—The white men of the white and black communities met in the Senate chamber and voted to have separate conventions. The Negroes were not invited. The white men and Negroes should not have conventions together. They would have to work to the common end, but separately.

RESOLUTIONS WERE ADOPTED URGING THE INVITATION OF NORTHERN AND WESTERN STATEMEN TO SPEAK AT THE CONVENTION.

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